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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

10

11 GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR INN, INC.,  
A Nevada corporation dba ATLANTIS  
12 CASINO RESORT SPA,

Case No.: 3:09-cv-00607

13

Plaintiff,

14

vs.

15

16 AMERICAN UNITED LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, an Indiana corporation; R. E.  
17 MOULTON, INC., a Massachusetts  
Corporation; DOE Defendants I-X,

18

Defendants.

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20 **MOTION FOR REMAND**

21 Comes now Plaintiff, Golden Road Motor Inn, Inc., dba Atlantis Casino and Resort Spa,  
22 hereinafter "ATLANTIS," by and through its attorneys undersigned, and moves this Court for an  
23 Order remanding this action to the Second Judicial District Court for the State of Nevada, as  
24 Defendants have failed to establish the requisite amount in controversy exists in this case.

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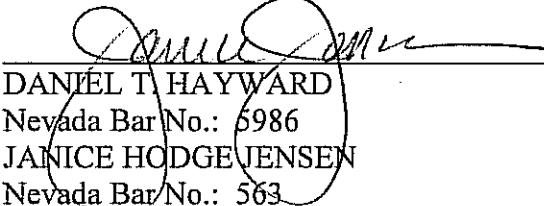
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1 This Motion is made and based upon the pleadings and papers on file herein, the Points  
2 and Authorities attached hereto and such oral argument as the Court may entertain.

3 DATED this 10th day of November, 2009.

4 LAXALT & NOMURA, LTD.  
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17 Attorneys for Plaintiff GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR  
18 INN, INC., dba ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT  
19 SPA  
20

21 **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

22 **I.**

23 **FACTS**

24 Plaintiff initiated this action on September 4, 2009, by filing its Complaint in the  
25 Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Washoe County. The Complaint seeks  
26 damages "in excess of \$10,000." On October 14, 2009, Defendants removed this action to this  
27 Court, alleging diversity jurisdiction and contending the amount in controversy is in excess of  
28 \$75,000.

29 **II.**

30 **DEFENDANTS HAVE NOT MET THEIR BURDEN OF  
31 ESTABLISHING THE REQUISITE AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY**

32 This Court has original jurisdiction over "all civil actions where the matter in  
33 controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is  
34 between . . . citizens of different States." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1)(2005). Section 1441(a)

provides that “any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction may be removed by the defendant or defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a)(2005). Section 1447(c) requires a district court to remand an action “[i]f at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c)(2005).

The removal statute is strictly construed against removal jurisdiction and doubts as to the right of removal are resolved in favor of remanding the case to state court. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992); *Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). Because of the strong presumption against removal jurisdiction, a defendant bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy is met. *Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566; *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102 F.3d 398, 403-04 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996).

To determine whether the amount in controversy has been met, “the status of a case as disclosed by a plaintiff’s complaint is controlling in the case of a removal . . .” *St. Paul Mercury Indem. Co. v. Red Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. 283, 291 (1938); *see also Paschinger v. MGM Grand Hotel-Las Vegas, Inc.*, 802 F.2d 362, 363-64 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986). However, if the plaintiff’s state court complaint does not specify a particular amount of damages, the removing defendant bears the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy [is met].” *Sanchez*, 102 F.3d at 404; *see also Valdez v. Allstate*, 372 F.3d 1115, 1117-18 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004).

ATLANTIS’ Complaint was drafted in accordance with NRCP Rule 8(a), which provides that “[w]here a claimant seeks damages of more than \$10,000, the demand shall be for damages ‘in excess of \$10,000’ without further specification.” Therefore, the Complaint does not specify a particular amount of damages. Thus, Defendants must present *evidence* to prove that the amount in controversy is met.

“[A]lthough [the Ninth Circuit has] not addressed the types of evidence defendants may rely upon to satisfy the preponderance of the evidence test for jurisdiction, [it has] endorsed the

1 Fifth Circuit's practice of considering facts presented in the removal petition as well as any  
 2 "summary-judgment-type evidence relevant to the amount in controversy at the time of  
 3 removal." *Matheson*, 319 F.3d at 1090 (quoting *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 116  
 4 F.3d 373, 377 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997)).

5 The Fifth Circuit has described an appropriate procedure for  
 6 determining the amount in controversy on removal. The district  
 7 court may consider whether it is "facially apparent" from the  
 8 complaint that the jurisdictional amount is in controversy. If not,  
 9 the court may consider facts in the removal petition, and may  
 10 "require parties to submit summary-judgment-type evidence  
 11 relevant to the amount in controversy at the time of removal." The  
 12 Fifth Circuit agrees with our conclusion in *Gaus* that removal  
 13 "cannot be based simply upon conclusory allegations" where the  
 14 ad damnum is silent. We agree with the Fifth Circuit.  
 15

16 *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 373, 377 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). Evidence that  
 17 courts have considered in order to determine whether the amount in controversy has been met  
 18 include settlement letters that reflect a reasonable estimate of the plaintiff's claim and a  
 19 plaintiff's judicial admission that the amount of damages sought exceeds the jurisdictional  
 20 threshold. *See Cohn v. Petsmart, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 837, 840 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (settlement letter); *see also Singer*, 116 F.3d at 376-77 (judicial admission).

21 This Court cannot consider Defendants' conclusory allegation that "Plaintiff's extra-  
 22 contractual claims for compensatory and punitive damages place more than \$10,180.51 at  
 23 issue"<sup>1</sup> for purposes of determining the jurisdictional amount at issue in this case. *See e.g., Matheson*, 319 F.3d at 1090-91 (stating that "[c]onclusory allegations as to the amount in  
 24 controversy are insufficient."). Defendants have not come forward with any actual evidence to  
 25 show that ATLANTIS seeks punitive damages in an amount that would meet the jurisdictional  
 26 threshold. Defendants have failed to meet their burden of establishing that it is more likely  
 27 than not that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold. *Valdez*, 372 F.3d  
 28 at 1117 (citing *Sanchez*, 102 F.3d at 404).

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<sup>1</sup> See Notice of Removal at page 4, lines 9-10.

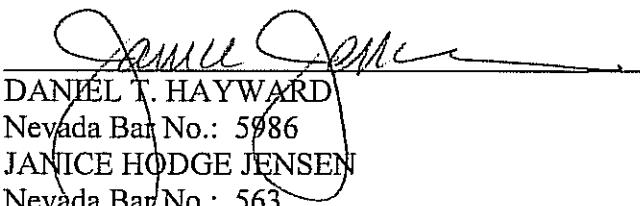
1 Defendants refer to *Coleman v. Assurant, Inc.*, 463 F. Supp. 2d 1164 (D. Nev. 2006) and  
 2 *Garcia v. Dawahare*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68040, for the proposition that the allegations of  
 3 the Complaint are sufficient to establish the requisite amount in controversy. However, in each of  
 4 those cases, the removing Defendant presented *evidence* establishing the amount in controversy  
 5 exceeded the \$75,000 threshold. In *Coleman*, Plaintiff represented to the Court that "Plaintiff  
 6 understands this case is worth more than \$75,000," a judicial admission. In *Garcia*, the limits of  
 7 the insurance policy in contention were themselves \$100,000. Further, Plaintiff in *Garcia* had  
 8 made two settlement demands in excess of \$75,000 for the extra-contractual claims, and failed to  
 9 reply to the insurer's opposition to the motion to remand, leading the Court to conclude that  
 10 Plaintiff consented that the insurer had meet its burden to "demonstrate by a preponderance of  
 11 the evidence that Plaintiff's claims are seeking more than \$75,000." *Garcia* at \*7.

12 Here, while arguing that Plaintiff's claims have a value in excess of \$75,000 for purposes  
 13 of removal, in their Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint Defendants have denied that ATLANTIS is  
 14 entitled to any punitive damages. See Answer at ¶ 36 and ¶ 43. Taking these inconsistent  
 15 positions, the Court must determine if Defendants have met their burden.

16 Because Defendants have failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the  
 17 amount in controversy in this case exceeds \$75,000, this case must be remanded to state court.

18 DATED this 10th day of November, 2009.

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 20 LAXALT & NOMURA, LTD.  
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Attorneys for Plaintiff GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR  
 INN, INC., dba ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT  
 SPA

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

1 Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of LAXALT & NOMURA,  
2 LTD., and that on this 10th day of November, 2009, I caused a true and correct copy of the  
3 foregoing **MOTION FOR REMAND** to be served:

4 \_\_\_\_\_ (BY MAIL) on all parties in said action, by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a  
5 sealed envelope in a designated area for outgoing mail, addressed as set forth below. At  
6 the Law Offices of Laxalt & Nomura, mail placed in that designated area is given the  
7 correct amount of postage and is deposited that same date in the ordinary course of  
business, in a United States mailbox in the City of Reno, County of Washoe, Nevada.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ (BY PERSONAL DELIVERY) by causing a true copy thereof to be hand delivered this  
9 date to the addressee(s) at the address(es) set forth below.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ (BY FAXSIMILE) on the parties in said action by causing a true copy thereof to be  
11 telecopied to the number indicated after the address(es) noted below.

12 \_\_\_\_\_ Federal Express or other overnight delivery

13 \_\_\_\_\_ Reno/Carson Messenger Service

14  E-File

15 addressed as follows:

16 Nathan M. Jenkins, Esq.

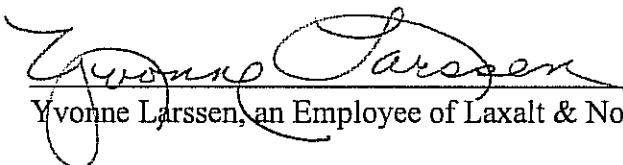
17 Jerry C. Carter, Esq.

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19 501 Hammill Lane

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21 *Attorneys for Defendants*

22   
Yvonne Larsen, an Employee of Laxalt & Nomura, Ltd.